#### GREAT GROWTH OF TRAFFIC

Volume of Business of the Indianapolis Lines Has Increased Enormously.

It Surpasses the Most Sanguine Expectations of Railroad Men Ten Years Ago-New Route to Cleveland.

A gentleman who has been connected with railroads for years, chiefly with Indianapolis lines, and who has a financial turn of mind, says that unless one has given the matter study he cannot conceive the increase in traffic which has come to Indianapolis lines in the last few years, more especially in freight business. A few years ago the leading lines East were the Beeline and the Panhandle; now we have six good lines, all doing an immense business. The Bee-line and the Panhandle, both of which are now operated under new names, are carrying East as large a tonage as ever; the Lake Erie & Western has become an active Eastern line; the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton now hauls one hundred load ed cars East from here where it formerly was contented with twenty-five, its connections with the Erie greatly increasing its business; the Ohio, Indiana & Western, now a part of the Eig Four, which formerly did but little east-bound business, has become an important Eastern line, and the Big Four, in its connections with the Chesapeake & Ohio, has become a prominent Eastern line, working also with the Baltimore & Ohio, as does the C., H. & D. These things have combined to increase, beyond the most sanguine expectations, the volume of business east bound, and in the meantime the increase in west-bound traffic has been proportionately large. Were this business carried at the rates of ten years ago the Indianapolis roads would be very profitable. He said that while the passenger business has not made such remarkable increase as has the freight branch of service there has been a healthy growth in that direction. On the Vandalia ten years ago three trains a day each way was considered ample service; now there are between Indianapolis and St. Louis five trains a day each way, and an accommodation train between Terre Haute and Indianapolis each way. The St. Louis division of the Big Feur now has practically four trains each way daily between Indianapolis and St. Louis. Both Cincinnati roads are now running five trains a day between Indianapolis and Cincinnati, against three each way five years ago, and they must be paying trains or else sither road would withdraw the non-pay-ing train. Between Indianapolis and Chicago two more trains are run each way daily than five years ago, and the prospects are good that the number will be increased in a short time two trains daily each way, the reports showing that double as many passengers are carried between any of these points named with the increased service than were ten years ago. All this improvement comes from better track, better equipment and better time. Formerly eight hours be-tween Indianapolis and St. Louis was considered fast time; now the run is made daily by a half-dozen trains in six hours and thirty minutes. Four hours was considered fast between Indianapolis and Cincinnati; now there are a half dozen trains scheduled on three hours. Twelve hours from Cincinnati to Chicago and eight from Indianapolis to Chicago was consid ered but five years ago fast; now there are four trains scheduled each way on five hours. This one feature of railroading has brought Indianapolis lines into prominence, as all over the country the time made on Indianapolis roads is far above the average of a majority of the roads in this country. In the New England States there are but two trains scheduled as fast as are a dozen trains which are run out of Indianapolis

New Route from Cleveland to Indianapolis. The Cleveland Leader says that there is a bright prospect for a little skirmish in passenger rates to Indianapolis. About one hundred Knights of Pythias will leave Cleveland for that city Jan. 29 to attend a K. of P. celebration. A committee has been shopping around among the passenger agents for rates, and recently contracted with the Cleveland & Canton for \$5 for the round trip, which is less than a cent a mile. The C. & C. will give the party to the Erie at Kent, and the Erie will turn them over to the C., H. & D. at Dayton, O. The Big Four and the Pennsylvania regard the capture of this business by the C. & C. as an unwarranted invasion of their legitimate territory, and threaten to make a still

Personal, Local and General Notes. The Evansville & Terre Haute directory

has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable Jan. 15. The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City be gins the year with increased earnings, the road earning in the first week of January

\$26,283; increase over corresponding week

W. L. Breyfogle, president of the Louis-ville, New Albany & Chicago road, will be in the city to-day, and, with General Manager Black, will go over the first division to

J. B. Safford, superintendent of the second division of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road, spent yesterday with his family in this city.

John G. Williams, general manager of the Vandalia lines, who has been East for a conference with the Pennsylvania people regarding traffic relations and other matters, returned yesterday.

It is understood that the Northern Pacific will make no reduction in its traveling passenger and freight agents, they in the past not having employed 50 per cent. as many men in such positions as have their competitors.

The Sedalia, Warsaw & Southern railroad a narrow-gauge line extending forty miles south to Warsaw, was sold at sheriff's sale for \$500,900 Saturday, to George C. Smith and L. G. McNair, of St. Louis, trustees for the

General Manager Black, of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, is endeavoring to so arrange financial matters as to have every employe on the system paid by the 18th of each month for services of the preceding month.

H. W. Forward, division freight agent of the Chicago & Eric road, with headquarters at Huntington, Ind., has received instructions to remove his headquarters to Chicago. His jurisdiction will cover the road from Chicago to Marion.

Superintendent Nielson says that the headquarters of Superintendent Husted, of the D. & M. division of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, will eventually be removed from Toledo to Lima, but the time of the change has not been decided upon.

The regular monthly meeting of the freight department of the Chicago & Ohio River Association willibe held in this city on Wednesday. The Indiana Car-service Association will also hold its monthly meet ing on that day, and the Indianapolis Asso ciation of Superintendents.

Between April 1 and Dec. 31, 1890, the Big Four increased its mileage 603 miles, but in accomplishing this has not increased its fixed charges more than \$4,000 per mile on the road acquired; in other words, it has increased the sum on which it must make

fixed charges but \$2,412,000. With the changes in the Union Pacific Wilbur F. Lee, general passenger agent of the Pacific coast division, with headquarters at Portland, Ore., retires. Mr. Lee was formerly general passenger agent of the Lake Erie & Western road. Mr. Lee will henceforth reside in Denver.

G. A. Allen has been appointed superintendent of the western division of the N Y., P. & O. road, vice A. M. Mozier, promoted. Both of the above-named officials were for years in the train-dispatching department of the Indianapolis & St. Louis road, when E. B. McClure was its superintendent.

When the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago gets its extension from Orleans to Evansville completed, in connection with the Indianapolis & Vincennes road via Gosport, it will have a line nine miles shorter than the Evansville & Terre Haute and the Vandalia between Evansville and

light Company to equip ten freight engines with the light. A number of that company's passenger locomotives are already provided with them. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois has contracted to equip its pas-senger locomotives with electric head-lights.

James H. Phyfe has been reinstated as assistant superintendent of the New York Central road between Albany and New York. It is stated further that General Superintendent Voorhees is to take supervision of the construction of the Water-town extension, and his position will be filled by the promotion of J. N. Toucey.

The trainmen on the Ohio Southern road have made a demand on the management that Thomas Clayton, master mechanic, be discharged for overbearing conduct. C. E. Henderson, general manager of the road, will investigate the charges, and unless Mr. Henderson goes back on his record Mr. Clayton will rentain with the road.

M. M. Mounts, the newly-appointed super-intendent of the Peoria & Pekin road, finds it a position hardly as pleasant as the one he held on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton. He had hardly got seated in his office before a committee of the train crews waited on him and demanded an increase in pay. He has summoned Joseph Ramsey, jr., president of the road, to his aid to ad-

just the matter. President Waite, of the Columbus & Hocking Valley road, is encouraging the passenger department by putting on some entirely new trains of modern build. In years past the passenger traffic of this road has been neglected, but the record General Passenger Agent Fisher made for 1890 was so favorable that President Waite is disposed to help that department along to an extent which has hitherto been un-

The rooms of the officials of the Big Four lines in the Union Station are so crowded that the offices of the four traveling auditors and their clerks were removed on Saturday to the rooms on the east end of the former Ohio, Indiana & Western freight depot. Said a railroad official Saturday: "If Indianapolis ever expects to become a center for the heads of departments of roads running in here some of her wealthy citizens should turn their attention to erecting some buildings of modern style fitted for

E. O. McCormick, general passenger agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton lines, shows a determination to keep the C., H. & D. in the front. He announces that the two-cent-per-mile mileage books, which will be put on sale Jan. 20, will not only be good over the C., H. & D., but over the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, the Lake Erie & Western, the Terre Haute & Peoria, the Vandalia, the Dayton, Fort Wayne & Michigan, the Michigan Central, the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville, and the N. Y., P. & O. divisions of the Erie

George B. Sherman, general manager of the Color and the Midland fast-freight lines, spent Saturday and part of yesterday in the city. While the fast-freight lines of which he is general manager did the largest business in their history last year, the expenses of operating them were heavier, esspecially the refrigerator car lines. In this service immense quantities of ice are used daily, and last year in all parts of the country where these lines run ice was very scarce and expensive. He states that already parties have offered to furnish ice at half the cost of last year at such points as they need it, and before he closes his contracts he expects to secure all they need for the year 1891 at one-third the cost of last year's supply.

#### THE COURT RECORD.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS. 14540. William L. Carnahan et al. ve Frederic Schwab et al. Noble C. C.. Affirmed. Berkshire, J.-A mortgage may be executed in good faith to secure a bona fide debt, although at the time the mortgageor is insolvent and contemplates making an assignment, of which the mortgagee has knowledge, and which assignment follows the next day, and may be enforced as a valid lien. Under such circumstances the mortgage is not carried into the assignment. It is a question of fact whether it is a good-faith

14545. Milton Pouder vs. Robert Catterson, Receiver. Marion S. C. Affirmed by the court. [The opinions reported herein as by the court were prepared for the court by the late Judge Mitchell, and express the views and judgment of the court. -When property has been wrongfully taken from the possession of a receiver, or where one holding under him as lessee or tenant refuses to surrender he is entitled to maintain an action to recover possession in his

own name without an order of court. 14615. Lucy Davis vs. Emily Hutton et l. Montgomery C. C. Reversed. Coffey, J .- Where the wife of an insane man is not a party to a proceeding by his guardian to sell real estate to pay debts, her interest was not barred. 2. The fact that the guardian paid the balance of the purchase money on the land would not affect her right to one-third of the whole tract; however she cannot take part of the improve ments made between the date of the guardian's sale and the death of her husband. 14689. Martha O. Lostutter vs. City of Aurora et al: Dearborn C. C. Affirmed. Ellictt J.-Where a well was dug in a street

by an abutting lot-owner it may be taken charge of by the corporate authorities and made fit for publicuse. So maintaining it is not a nuisance at the suit of such lot-owner. Emley. Huntington C. C. Affirmed. Mc-Bride, J.-When a wife joins in a mortgage on her husband's lands she is entitled to

have two-thirds of such land exhausted be-fore selling the remaining third. By joining with her husband she waives her right as against the mortgagee, but such waiver cannot be taken advantage of by other creditors, and such creditors cannot subect any balance of such one-third to the payment of their claims. 14725. Ann Barnes vs. Christian Zercher

et al. Perry C. C. Affirmed. Olds, C. J .-Town lots were offered for sale by a sheriff, first rents and profits separately, then in groups, then the fee-simple separately; and appellant bid on each lot, but the aggregate was not sufficient to satisfy the judgment, and they were then offered in gross and bid in by appellant through her attorney, who asked for a few days' time to notify his client and raise the money, which was refused. Held, that the sale was valid.

14743. Montgomery County Union Agricultural Society vs. Alfred Harwood et al Montgomery C. C. Reversed. Olds, C. J -In an action for a breach of a contract by an agricultural society, whereby, the plaintif rented a small piece of ground for a huckster-stand, and there was to be no competing stand within designated limits. the measure of damages is the difference in the rental of the ground unoccupied by competing stands within the designated limits according to the contract and occupied by competing stands, as it is alleged to have been. Profits which the plaintiffs would have realized upon goods they did not sell in consequence of the opposition of rivals is mere speculation.

14293. Alonzo G. Burkhart vs. Tilford Ogle. Tipton C. C. Affirmed by court.—A question is propounded for decision, but as it is not presented by the record, the court does not feel at liberty to decide it. 14658. Benjamin Wolf et al. vs. Catherine Zimmerman. Wabash C. C. Affirmed Elliott, J.—Appellee and her husband executed to appellants a mortgage on two parcels of land, one of which was owned by the husband and wife jointly, the other by the husband in severalty. This mortgage was executed to indemnify appellants as sureties on a note executed by the husband. At the time the mortgage was given there were two purchase-money mortgages on the land; one of these embraced only the tract owned by the husband, the other embraced both tracts. The purchase-money mortgagees pressed payment of their liens and the mortgageors borrowed \$3,000 to discharge these liens. It was necessary to have the indemnifying mortgages released to secure this sum, and it was agreed if appellants would release, appellee and husband would execute a junior mortgage and assign the note in suit, which was done. Held: That the contract of appellee was one of suretyship and not enforceable. 14186. Cincinnati, etc., Railway Company vs. John M. Roesch. Decatur C. C. Affirmed by the court-Action by an em-

ploye for personal injuries. The verdict will not be disturbed on the evidence. 14504. William E. McLean et al. vs. James Lowe, Jasper C. C. Reversed. Olds, C. J.—Appellee sold Brady some stock, and they went to appellant's bank, where a draft was drawn by Brady on commission merchants in Chicago, and the Evansville completed, in connection with the Indianapolis & Vincennes road via Gosport, it will have a line nine miles shorter than the Evansville & Terre Haute and the Vandalia between Evansville and Indianapolis.

Charles Neilson, general superintendent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, was in the city on Saturday, and closed a contract with the National Electric Head-

remove an administrator is a proceeding summary in its character, to which the statute providing for changes of venue does not apply. 2. An administrator of an estate who is treasurer of the county holding a claim for unpaid taxes against the estate, but whose term will expire before collection can be made, is not incompetent.

After the lapse of twenty days it was proper for him to take out letters.

14048. John E. Faulkner et al. vs. David
M. Adams et al. Monroe C. C. Affirmed by
the court—When a deed is found in the
possession of the grantee the presumption,
in the absence of anything appearing to the
contrary, is that it was delivered on the
day of its date.

15672. William Miller, Administrator, vs. Asenath Eldridge. Floyd C. C. Affirmed. Berkshire, J.—In an action for services rendered upon a verbal contract at a stipu-lated compensation, where the circum-stances are such as to raise an implied promise to pay, there may be a recovery for the value of the services where there is a failure to prove the stipulated compensation alleged.

14747. George M. Farley vs. Board of Commissioners, Hamilton C. C. Affirmed. McBride, J.—If a decision of a Board of Commissioners is judicial in its nature an appeal will lie, unless expressly or implied-ly forbidden by statute. If the board acted in a purely ministerial or administra-tive capacity no appeal will lie. No appeal will lie from an order allowing certain ani-

mals to run at large. 15558. City of Seymour et al. vs. J., M. & L. Railroad Company. Jackson C. C. Af-firmed. Elliott, J.—The statute authorizing municipal corporations to appropriate lands for streets does not confer power to seize land occupied and used by a railroad

SUPERIOR COURT. Room 1-Hon, Napoleon B. Taylor, Judge. Joseph E. Bell vs. Walter J. Hubbard et al.; account. Trial by court. Wilson H. Morrow vs. C. A. Sutton; inunction. Under advisement.

Room 2-Hon. James W. Harper, Judge. Martha E. Siler vs. Clement M. Siler; divorce. Decree with custody of children granted plaintiff.

Alfred Perdue vs. Henrietta Perdue; custody of child. Custody of child given to defendant.

New Suits Filed. Park Brothers & Co. (Limited) vs. Lafayette Car Company; attachment. Park Brothers & Co. (Limited) vs. Wm. C. and James J. Armstrong; garnishment. Annie M. Baker vs. William H. Baker; divorce. Cruelty and failure to provide. Cus-

CIRCUIT COURT. Hon. Edgar A. Brown, Judge. Albert H. Olmstead, Trustee, vs. Mary C. Noble; to quiet title. Finding for plaintiff and title quieted in him. Flora Sperry vs. Kosciusko Sperry; divorce. Decree granted plaintiff. Board of Children's Guardians vs. Alice and Thomas Wood. Finding for plaintiff, and custody of children to the board.

New Suits Filed. E. F. Claypool vs. City of Indianapolis et al.; mortgage and foreclosure. Demand. Frank Mummenhoff vs. Fred W. and Ida

CRIMINAL COURT. Hon. Millard F. Cox. Judge. State vs. John Barns; petit larceny. Guilty and sentenced to four months in

work-house.

PENSIONS FOR VETERANS. Residents of Indiana and Illinois Whose Claims Have Been Allowed. Pensions have been granted the following-

named Indianians: Original Invalid—Isaac L. Ledly, Richwood; Benj. F. Ludlum, Marion; August Kahle, Evansville; William Luck, Madison; John W. Louder-back, Headlee; William M. K. Jenkins, Tilden. ac Additional-Laton M. North, Buffalo; Nathan Romine, Bluffton. Restoration, Reissue and Increase-John W

McCoskey, Youngstown. Increase—Alfred Sims, Ridgeville; Solomon C. Smith, Rushville; Wm. W. Tiffany, Elmdale; Samuel H. Rinehart, Hazelrigg; Nathan Romine Bluffton; Andrew Kirkpatrick, Earl; John H Worthington; Jonathan Holstead Grand Island; Wm. H. Griffin, Francisco; Wm. Winkinaver, Huntingburg; Bowen Boggs, Terre Haute; Wm. H. Lows, Eparta; John T. W. Mains, Indianapolis; David Writer, Aurora.

Reissue—Jarvis Hammons, Madison; Aaron D.

Pless, Mitchell; Wm. Woods, Ellettsville; Isaac N.

Vandyke, Pierceville; Jos. E. Campbell, Fountain-Reissue and Increase—Jos. B. Enyart, Macy, Original Widows, etc.—Mary A. Amos, former widow of John Cox, Winslow; Elizabeth, widow of James S. Walker, Fortville; Isaac, father of Philip S. Halstead, Lyons; Emeline S., widow of Wm. G. Salter, Worthington; Mary A. Butler, former widow of Jonathan Jennings, Connerse ville; minors of Jonathan Jennings, Conners-ville; Eliza, widow of Charles S. Bryant, Win-chester; Margaret E., widow of Daniel Haworth, Rockville; Mary, widow of James N. Howell, Jeffersonville; John, father of Conrad Alt, Ander

TO RESIDENTS OF ILLINOIS. Original-William H. Judd, Morrison; George C. Johnston, Nauvoo; John James, Litchfield; Garrett D. Brookman (deceased), Hillsboro; Plummer G. Abbott (deceased), Grantsburg. Additional—Elijah Cummings, Rock Falls; Frederick M. Perry (navy), Mount Sterling.
Increase—Alfred Cowgill, Rosemond; Archer
Lane, Casey; John Casford, Freeport; Samuel J. Loe, Pelonia; Alonzo W. Parsons, Bell Air; James H. Gaston, Chicago; Napoleon B. Wing, Belvi-dere; George Scroggins, Woodlawn; Mathias S. Durall, Makanda; John Gregg, Omaha; Isaac Lemington, Laur. Reissue-Thomas M. Medgin, Allen's Springs;

Original Widows, etc.—Mary E., widow of Gar-rett D. Brookman, Hillsboro; Sarah J., widow of Plummer G. Abbott, Grantsburg; Elenor Bizork-lund, former widow of James Barnett, Rapids City; minors of James Barnett, Rapids City; Ann, widow of James Waltham, Chicago; Matilda E., widow of Jacob B. Thatcher, Elmwood; Rachel, widow of Oscar S. Burnett, Golconda; Clara M., widow of John H. Hatfield, Edenburg; Sarah, widow of George W. Hunt, Olga (issue of Dec.

# HICKORY-DICKORY-DOCK.

Some Flippant Remarks Addressed to the Missouri Congressman.

Philadelphia North American. Congress should vote a free ticket to Mr. Representative Dockery, of Missouri, when he sets out for home with the news that Congress has voted to expend \$5,000,000 for the encouragement of the merchant service. And if Mr. Dockery knows as little about traveling as he knows about the merchant marine, somebody should be detailed to see him home. Otherwise he may struggle away into the boundless West and fall into hands of Short Bull. Mr. Dockery, like Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, takes the archaic view of commerce, and both can see in an effort to revive our carrying trade only a scheme to benefit Mr. George Gould and a few rich men in the Eastern cities. That was the cry when chattel slavery ruled the roast. The South came solidly up opposition to any subsidy, bounty policy, alleging that a policy was intended to such enrich a few Yankee ship-owners and codfishers at the cost of the South. Mr. Herbert thinks the privilege of buying ships in a cheap market gave England her supremacy on the sea. Mr. Herbert does not seem to be aware that England's supremacy on the sea is almost wholly due to the sub-stitution of iron and steel for wood, and the subsidies granted to ship-builders and ship-owners who should build and sail iron ships. When timber for ships could no longer be had in England it was found that her merchants could purchase a ship ready to sail in this country about 30 per cent. cheaper than they could import the timber and build at home. Hence the free-ship law. But even then England favored her own merchants-which this country does not-making it an object for her merchants. tooperate ships on the high seas. The fact is that the Democrats would rather never see a revial of the shipping interest if it

# Not Enough of a Good Thing.

must come under Republican rule.

Iowa Register. President Harrison and his Cabinet are right in their decision to appoint an officer of the army as the agent of the government with the Indians at Pine Ridge agency. but they have not carried the good principle far enough. Every Indian agent should be an army officer and the government should issue supplies to the Indians just as it did to soldiers during the war.

Memphis Appeal (Dem.) Governor Hovey, of Indiana, in his annual message recommends the passage of a law making the assessment of candidates for political purposes a criminal offense. Such a law should be passed in every State in the Union. The need of it is seen in Ten-

No pill or nauseating potion, but a pleasant tonic and purgative is Simmons Liver Regulator. Eo simple yet always efficacious in all bilious disorders is Simmons Liver Regulator.

THE BALLOT MUST BE FREE

Though Temporarily Defeated, the Principle of the Elections Bill Survives,

And the Republican Party Will Be False to Al Its Teachings and Traditions if It Fails to Give It Effective Support.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The Democratic party is congratulating itself upon the temporary defeat of the force bill, and the parliamentary finesse by which it was accomplished. But the end is not yet. If this bill is dead, the idea back of it lives; and sooner or later it will prevail. It was this idea, this principle of equality of citizenship, which was fought by Democracy with malevolent and tireless energy, rather than the particular bill that was up for consideration. There is nothing new or strange about this hatred; it means Bourbon Democracy, pure and undefiled. The present Democratic leaders in Congress are neither better nor worse than those of thirty years ago, who enacted more or less serio-comic parts as they drew their senatorial togas about them, and with much fuss and feathers went to the defense of their States. They have forgotten nothing, they have learned nothing, but are Bourbons still. They hate the elections bill because they hate liberty and equality; how could it be otherwise with the F. F. Vs .the "first families of the South, sah?" Shall the former slave have equal political rights with his master, or that master's children? Never, with the Bourbons.

Never, with the Bourbons.

This position—fought for with frenzy, gained by the blood of thousands, and held with desperation—involves and implies necessarily the nullification of the Constitution throughout the South. It is no longer pertinent to cite history or offer proof to show that the solid South has gained the saddle by a systematic course of fraud, intimidation and murder; by prostituting the term free government into a blistering sarcasm; and by violating the fundamental rights of and by violating the fundamental rights of Republicans, both white and black. crimes, this nullification, is avowed and defended by many of the Bourbon leaders on the stump, in the press and in Congress "Come what will the South shall belong to the white man"-when he is a Democrat This is the beginning and end of their argument; and this brings the people of the country face to face with the great problem of this generation-protection by the Republic of every son of the Republic, at home or abroad, in his constitutional rights. Will the Nation allow in the future, as it has in the past, some of the plainest and most important guaranties of the Federal Constitution to remain wholly inoperative, overturned, a dead letter, in one-half of the country? Or will these guaranties be stricken from that "palladium of our liberties," and the black man be deprived in law of what he has already lost in fact -his political manhood? Or will the only remaining course be takenthat of preserving every written pledge in the Constitution and enforcing every right guaranteed by it with all the power of the Nation? One of these three things must and will be done: drift as we are around the civil-rights amendment to the Constitution or preserve them and enforce them. Which shall it be! Which horn of the dilemma will the Republic take? Where lies the duty of good citizenship? No question is settled until it is settled right, and somebody is very, very wrong on this issue.

WHY RIGHT SHOULD PREVAIL. The strongest argument ever made against negro suffrage was that he was ignorant of the duties of citizenship. That reason had tenfold more force when the franchise was given him than it can have now, after twenty-five years of education. At best it was a weak and inconsistent plea, because ignorance was no bar to suffrage by the white man, though he had less excuse for it. In no part of the country was there more white ignorance than in the South, and the value or the propriety of the citizenship of the "poor white trash" has not been called in question there to any alarming extent. But giving the argument of "ignorance" as urged against the first grant of suffrage to him its strongest possible force, there yet remained the overwhelming reason of his dependent and defenseless position, impelling, if not compelling, a patriotic government to place the ballot in the hands of the black man as a partial protec-tion from a serfdom but little better than his former slavery. The latest argument, however, against a federal election law, and one that has found favor with the Republican silver contingent, who joined with the Democrats in the Senate in opposition to its preferred consideration-is that it cannot be enforced in the South, where it is needed, on account of the opposition of the Democratic party, which is in power there, while some of the Democratic leaders are at the same time vexing the air with bewailings and bellowings because, as they say, it will have only too much force-so much as to interfere with the sovereign rights of the States and local self-government, and a consequent violation of the

The truth is the proposed bill did not provide for any force, but simply for day, light, for furnishing definite and reliable information to Congress as to the methods used by the party in power, Democratic or Republican, North or South, in conducting national elections. But the Bourbon leaders see back of all this the shadow of an iron hand. Taking counsel from their guilty fears, based on guilty knowledge, they protest as hard against daylight as they would against bayonets. Perhaps they know in their hearts that daylight means bayonets or reform. Nothing could be more humiliating or exasperating to a patriotic Republican than to read the can'tforce-it argument of Senator Wolcott and other would-be leaders of his party. Because a minority of the people of a certain section of the country have by force and fraud usurped the power, and because the federal laws and the commonest and dearest rights of the people are alike trampled under foot, and because the proper enforcement of these laws and rights would be resisted by revolutionary force, therefore, these peace-loving, doughface, money-bag Republicans would ask the national government to surrender its rights, to desert its citizens, to furl its flag and stultify its honor in advance! Will the Republicans-will the loyal people of the country-consent to such a degradation? Is this miserable travesty on a republic, then, the only recompense for the civil war? Is that glorious garment of a more perfect Union to be naught but a cloak of hypocrisy to hide our shame and cover our moral rottenness?

AN APPEAL FOR JUSTICE. Is the public conscience satisfied to allow such invasion of popular rights without a protest? Has the moral sense of the American people become so paralyzed by the race for riches and the corrupting power of money that it no longer recognizes an issue of principle? Has the discussion of questions of finance and tariff-questions to be decided wholly from the stand-point of financial self-interest-so dwarfed and narrowed the voter's patriotism that he cares nothing for the evils that others suffer? Must we fight in the future for material things and never again for the rights of man! Will we involve the two greatest governments on earth in war for the protection or acquisition of somebody's sealskins-to put money in the purse of some favorite contractor-while we turn our backs upon the most flagrant and defiant invasion of the fundamental rights of our fellow-citizens, both white and black? Have we ceased to prize our own liberty. that we look with indifference when our neighbors are deprived of theirs? Shame, a double shame, upon us, if these things be true! Then, indeed, have we come upon evil days. If selfishness and the lust of wealth rule the public mind the Kepublic is not worth the saving. The immortal Lincoln not worth the saving. The immortal Lincoln said, "This government cannot live half slave and half free." That statement has the same truth to-day it had thirty years ago, and almost equal application to our present political condition. There is more political power now wielded by the Bourbon minority in the South than at any time during slavery days, for by virtue of the constitutional amendments their representation in Congress is increased, and by virtue of their nullification the minority controls it all. By its traditions and its history, as well

as its convention declarations, the Republican party is solemnly pledged to do justice to all the people. It cannot desert its principles and it cannot turn its back upon its glorious record and its present duty except at the cost of its very life. It has been a party of courage; brave men brought it into being, and brave men led its cohorts to victory, both in the battle of bullets and in the battle of public opinion. In a fight for a principle it was strong; as a party of expediency and policy it can but fail, as it would deserve to fail. The old issue is upon us—shall this be a republic in fact as well as in name? Will we be a free people or "half slave, half free?" Shall the reign of fraud and force continue in the South? Shall the old flag be to some the emblem of protection and peace, and to others the mocking sign of cowardice and hypocrisy? The Republican party must continue this contest for equal rights and the vindication of national authority. There is nothing else to do; to falter in the fight now would be suicidal and a base betrayal of trust. There never was a clearer issue of principle; it is no more a two-sided question than slavery—for it is a question of political slavery. Not only the honor of the party but the honor of the Nation and its reputation for fair play is at stake. All other questions—finance, tariff, commercial or industrial-are insignificant beside it. and must ever be until this is settled, and B. B. JOHNSON. settled right. Кокомо, Ind., Jan. 9.

# JANUARY MAGAZINES.

The most striking feature of the January Century is the first installment of the Talleyrand memoirs. It is prefaced with an introduction by Whitelaw Reid. The complete memoirs are not to be given in the magazine, but judicious selections are made, The present chapter relates mainly to Talleyrand's visit to America. Considerable space is given to the early history of California, different phases being covered by several writers. Interesting accounts are given of the Morgan raid, Basil W. Duke describing the raid itself, Orlando B. Willcox telling of the capture of the adventurous rebel, and Thomas H. Hines, one of the men captured, narrating the history of the escape of his chief and himself from the Ohio prison. "Along the Lower James" is a description of some old Virginia estates by Charles Washington Coleman. This line of subjects affords au excellent opportunity for picturesque illustration, but from a literary stand-point is a trifle overworked and has become threadbare. A sketch by Octave Thanet is "An Irish Gentlewoman in the Famine Time." Other contributions are: "Among the Mongols of the Azure Lake" and "Chinese Music." The fiction is of good quality. Among the poets of the number are James Whitcomb Riley, Charles Henry Luders and Virginia F. Boyle.

The Overland Monthly holds a distinctive place among literary periodicals. The primary purpose of its being is probably to furnish information concerning the resources of the Pacific slope, and to aid in building up the material interests of California. This purpose has been well carried out, and California owes a debt of gratitude to the publishers. Incidentally, however, another work has been done in the development of a literature of an admirable sort and characteristic of the region to a remarkable degree. Whether it is in the climate, or whatever the cause, even writers not native to the region soon acquire a fa-cility in the production of stories. sketches and verse that have flavor, an atmosphere unlike the literature of East or South. The magazine is in no sense a "boom" publication, but offers accurate accounts of industrial and social life and conditions. For the coming year it promises two series of illustrated articles, one relating to the industries of the coast, the first paper to be on bee culture, the second series to describe the out-door recreations of California, Other features will be of the usual interest, and readers East and West may be assured of enter-

Two educational papers are among the contributions to the January Atlatic. One by Cleveland Abbe, treats of "A New University Course;"the other, "Individualism in Education," by Nathaniel S. Elder, touches upon one of the prevailing faults of the modern school system. The magazine departs from its usual custom of confining itself to purely literary topics and gives room to some comments on current politics by Henry Charles Lea, a "disgruntled" politician. His subject is "The Lesson of the Pennsylvania Election." Harriet Prescott Waters has from time to time contributed some delightful historical papers, and adds to the number in this issue by giving, under the title of "An Inherited Talent." a series of letters written by the great granddaughter of Madame Sevigne. Other articles are, "Compulsory Arbitration," "Two Philosophers of the Paradoxical," "Boulangism and the Republic," "A Swiss Farming Village" and "An Unexplored Corner of Japan.'

In the January Cosmopolitan the London's People's Palace is well described by Elizabeth Bisland in an article fully illustrated. "The Literary Development of California" is the subject of a paper by Gertrude Atherton, in which biographical sketches, accompanied by portaits, are given of the leading writers of the Pacific coast. The article closes with the prediction that fifty years from now California will be the literary center of America. Henry George contributes a paper on Australia, its political and social conditions. Other papers in this number are "Our Riding Party," by F. O. C. Darley; "The Language of Form," by Charles W. Larned; Some Famous Hermiones of the Past," by Charles E. L. Wingate, and "German Student Life,2 by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen The fiction is furnished by John J. a'Becket and Julien Gordon. The editorial departments are conducted by Murat Halsted and Edward Everett Hale.

The first paper in the Arena for January, "Are there Objective Apparitions?" by Alfred Russell Wallace, will interest all those who are interested in psychical investigations, and those who believe in alleged spiritual manifestations, ghosts and apparitions will be pleased. This is followed by a paper in which Mr. Cleveland is presented as a popular leader. Hamlin Garland follows with a long article entitled "The New Declaration of Rights. which is in fact an argument in favor of single tax on land. "Was Christ a Buddhist?" and "Silver Coinage" are articles which sustain the brilliant crankism of those which precede them. Kate Buffington Davis contributes a story, the notable feature of which is the hypnotizing of an indifferent lover by an intense woman and compelling him to marry her. It is the cranks' own number. Published by the Arena Publishing Company, Boston, Mass.

The New England Magazine for Jauuary presents a very attractive table of contents. An illustrated history of "Bells," by E. H. Goss, is followed by Longfellow's "Christmas Bells" and Poe's "Bells." "Greylock" is a semi-scientific dissertation upon the highest mountain of Massachusetts. "An American Landseer" is an illustrated paper describing the work of the artist, Alexander Pope. J. F. Jameson writes of "The History of Historical Writing in America." Hon. John D. Long, George B. Loring, and others, discuss "The Future of the New England Country. Several very good short stories and sketches make up the number.

The Eclectic opens for January with Professor Huxley's paper on "The Aryan Question and Prehistoric Man." Other subjects considered are, "The Development of Tropical Africa Under British Auspices," "The Obliteration of Florence," "Customs," "Modern Topsy-Turveydom," "Curiosities of Eating and Drinking," "On the Science of Old Age," "Dr. Koch's Consumption Cure," and "A Russian Secret State Trial."

A feature of the January St. Nicholas is an account of that wonderful industrial school, the Pratt Institute, of Brooklyn, N Y. Comparatively little has been known of this institution by the general public, and in view of the growing interest in industrial education the description is very timely. The installments of the three serial stories take up a large part of the

Wide Awake for January contains, among other attractive features, an interesting sketch of Theo. Alice Ruggles, the young Boston girl who has shown so much talent in her chosen art of sculpture. A variety

of fiction, including a chapter of "Five Little Peppers," makes the number a pleasing one for young readers.

The Double New Year's number of the Youth's Companion comes in a dainty cover printed in shades of red and brown. This number is said to have the enormout circulation of 575,000 copies. It does not need praising.

DO DOGS TALK TO EACH OTHER? Incident in a Minnesota Hotel Cited as a

Proof that They Do. Kansas City Star.
At the Box Hotel in Crookston, Minn., some six years ago my attention was more than once called to two dogs that were allowed to loiter about the hotel office. These dogs were the greatest of friends; in fact, so "chummy" as to call forth admiration from the various hotel guests.

One afternoon one of the dogs, which had been basking in the sun on the floor of the office, suddenly gave a bound and started for the door. I immediately stepped to the door and opened it and the dog passed out, going in the direction of the Manitoba depot, where I observed some ten or twenty other dogs holding a pow-wow. Then I closed the door and resumed my seat. Immediately I heard a terrible commotion in the direction in which the dog had gone. Stepping to the door I observed that a full-fiedged dog-fight had begun. Arriving at the scene of the battle I found that my dog friend of a few minutes previous was the under brute in a big fracas. He was howling with pain, while a big Newfoundland dog stood over him making the fur fly. A blow on the canine's cranium from a ball club in the hands of a small urchin who stood hard by seen put a stop to the Newfoundland's ferocity. The under brute started for home pell mell, and when I arrived at the hotel I found the poor brute at the office door bleeding and bruised awaiting ingress. I opened the door and passed into the office, the dog following me.

Lying on the floor in close proximity to the office stove reposed the sleeping carcass of my little bested friend's companion. He was a large brute of the mongrel species—a

was a large brute of the mongrel species—a cross between a bull dog and a mastiff. The poor, conquered brute, upon entering the office proceeded in the direction in which his dog friend lay stretched upon the floor, and going up to him commenced to smell him from head to foot. Presently the sleeping dog rose to a sitting position, and gazing at his conquered friend some two or three minutes, seemed to take in the situation at once—that his dogship had but lately received a terrible whipping. After a little more smelling on the part of the conquered brute, both dogs started toward the door. I stepped to the door, opened it, and the dogs passed out. Both dogs started in the direction of the depot platform, some four hundred or five hundred feet south of the hotel, where they espied several dogs, among their number being the big Newfoundland, the object of their vengeance. Going up to the big Newfoundland dog my little conquered friend curled up his tail and commenced to growl, the big Newfoundland doing likewise, each dog going round and round in a circuitous route while thus parleying, the big hotel dog in the meantime standing hard by watching proceedings. Presently the big hotel dog gave a spring and landed a good hold on the jaw of his opponent. Both dogs reared in the air, the Newfoundland com-ing down the under dog, and the chewing he received in that fracas I suppose he never forgot, my little conquered friend nipping the big rascal from behind at every chance presenting itself. To be candid about it, the hair from the hide of that poor martyred Newfoundland actually filled the air, and a worse-whipped dog never slunk from the field of battle.

THE LAUNCHING OF A SHIP. What Happens When One Is Dropped in Broadside On.

Ships are launched after two fashionsbows and broadside on. Bow first is pre-ferable as a method, but only possible a ship-yards facing large bodies of water. ship so launched on finding her joyous fee for the first time in water will make a run from an eighth to a quarter of a mile before coming to a halt. This, of course, is sheer momentum gathered as she glides from the stocks. Launched broadside your ship is no wise excursive, but dropping placidly from the stocks into the water, indulges herself in several very deep and, to the inexperienced ones, very terrifying rolls, almost dipping her rail in the element; after which she settles to final peace right where she went in.

I was present at the launch of one of the largest of the lake steamers which was managed after the latter fashion. It is probable that 10,000 people, men, women and children, witnessed this launching. I had never seen anything of the sort myself. and, as matters progressed, it required no peculiar sapiency to conclude I was not alone in my ignorence. Being an invited guest, I was given a position on deck with some hundreds of others. Looking square across the narrow river, on the bank directly opposite to where we lay on the stocks, I beheld some 4,000 or 5,000 of my fellow-creatures of all ages, sexes and sizes, who in their untutored innocence had come to see the launch. I was benevolently informed by one of experience as to just what the probable motion of the boat would be when she struck the water, and my teacher also invoked a strict eye on the

"No matter how she tips," said he, "don't be a bit alarmed. She'll come down to her lines all right and no danger. But if you want to see some fun just keep your eye on those poor people across the water and see what happens to them." Then my counselor went briskly to the

top of the pilot-house, the better to view the scene. The signal was made and a hundred hammers made mighty patter on the wedges of wood which locked us to the skids. A half moment of this, and, with a slow and steady motion, we started for the water. No splash followed, but the whole great structure heeled over until the deck seemed almost perpendicular, and then we began to right. As the vessel took the water a wave ten times larger than any I had ever seen began to rise and grow at the vessel's side. Slowly it gathered, higher and higher it came, until it seemed as if all the water in the river had been taken to make this mighty billow. Full formed and on its watery feet, it suddenly started for the little army of onlookers over the way, as if it had just espice and regarded them as prey. Looking from the tall deck I could see over the top of the wave the devoted thousands in their best clothes, as they stood rooted in astonished horror. There was no use in running. The wave, as if to cut off escape, the moment it started threw out a minor wave, curling and foaming, and big enough to overturn a block, to each side, and these seemed to act as flankers. For the half of twenty seconds everything was silent. Women stood with children in their arms, staring at fate: others of their progeny clung to their skirts, while men looked at the awful phenomenon, unable to move, think or speak. Thus it was when the wave rolled over them. There was no danger but the wetting. The day was August, the water warm, to their rear was a wide, sandy stretch, and here, from five to ten rods inland, spluttering and bedraggled, they were littered about by the wave like playthings. There were a sorry-looking multitude, and no doubt long remembered their first launching.

The South's "Hands Off" Cry.

Boston Advertiser. The Constitution of the United States, which guarantees equal rights to citizens regardless of race or color, is not a local affair. The election of Congressmen to legislate for the whole country is not a local affair. Votes cast or suppressed at an election for President of the United States are not local affairs. The four years' war, which settled some things that the country is determined shall not be unsettled, was not a local affair.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castori When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria